

## DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS

To the People of Utah, Delivered at Salt Lake City on Saturday, June 10th, by the Territorial Democratic Convention.

Resolved, That as the convention was not called to make nominations or formulate a platform of principles, the following be adopted as the sentiments of the convention to be presented in the form of an address to the people of Utah.

We, the democrats of Utah, in convention assembled, hereby declare our devotion to the time honored principles of the democratic party as enunciated in the national platform and embodied in the historic address of 1848.

We are emphatically in favor of equal rights to all and special privileges to none; of the greatest possible liberty to every individual compatible with the public welfare; of the maintenance of the maintenance of local self-government to the fullest right extent; and of a strict construction of the national constitution.

We are in favor of such reform of the tariff as is consistent with the interests of the consumer and the producer, and declare that duties upon foreign imports should be levied upon the luxuries, so far as possible, and not upon the necessities of life, for the purpose of providing revenue for the necessary expenses of government, and not for the special benefit of any class or private enterprise.

We demand the speedy passage of the bill for tariff reform now pending in the senate, and we oppose for an income tax by which those large property holders who are best able to bear their just share of the burden of taxation. And we denounce the obstructive policy of the republicans in congress, by which a honest measure to provide public revenue is delayed, causing uncertainty and doubt in commercial and manufacturing circles, and thus paralyzing industry and arresting progress.

We denounce the restoration of silver to the constitutional position it occupied as money previous to the act of 1873, by which the republican party cast down that historic and essential money metal, and caused the ruin of thousands of honest men, and the ruin of the country, creating unemployment and distress, and increasing the armies of tramps which swarmed over the land, culminated in the panic of 1893 and still spreads its blight upon trade and industry.

We call attention to the undeniable fact that the republican party took the government from the democratic administration in 1888, with more than a hundred million dollars in the national treasury and turned it back to the democratic party in 1893 with a treasury practically bankrupt.

We denounce the silver policy of the republican party as a system of mismanagement and misfeasance, which has caused the ruin of thousands of honest men, and the ruin of the country, creating unemployment and distress, and increasing the armies of tramps which swarmed over the land, culminated in the panic of 1893 and still spreads its blight upon trade and industry.

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long career of power, republicans have fostered if not originated the movement upon Washington by thousands of the unemployed. They have interfered with the efforts of the judiciary and the executive in different places to enforce the law. They have encouraged the massing at the seat of government of thousands of homeless men, made desperate by republican legislation, hoping that their presence would embarrass the administration and convey the false impression that the party in power is responsible for the misdeeds of republican misrule.

In this arrangement we include those local republicans who have endeavored to cast ridicule upon the governor, or upon the militia and the constabulary, while those officers were engaged in preserving the public peace and seeking to turn back the tide of poverty which was flowing into the territory.

We deeply sympathize with the distressed working people of the country, and particularly of those who are dwellers in our territory. We deplore the policy which has brought into our midst large bodies of destitute men, who have been supplied with the very means that was required for the support of the resident poor, and some of whom sought to obtain the work which was needed by our own population.

We declare it to be our conviction that only by the reforms which will be introduced by a democratic congress and administration, can relief be afforded to the oppressed and needy working population and prosperity be assured to the toiling masses.

We denounce the false pretenses recently put forth by leaders of the republican party, by which they seek to deceive the voters of the United States into the belief that they are friends to silver by linking it with the heresy of protection. The terms "unimpaired" and "unimpaired" are used by them to deceive the west and the south, are only catch phrases to fool the unsophisticated. They do not mean the free and unfettered coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, which is the only true solution of the money problem and the only genuine bimetallic policy.

We denounce the national republican party for its false pretenses and its hostility to silver. Its insinuated affection is coincident with the appearance of a possibility of republican support in the territory, and that its support was the only cause of its new attitude. It is the unselfish tenderness which the spider feels for the fly.

We denounce the republican party for its opposition to the educational interests of the territory, by refusing to appropriate sufficient funds for the agricultural college and to carry on the university according to the provisions of the law creating the institution and the establishment of necessary departments, and also by endeavoring to cripple the public schools in a scheme to take away part of the revenue for the purpose of giving bounties to benefit private enterprises.

For striving to commit the representatives of the people, in memorials to congress, to gross misrepresentation of fact and egregious blunders in principle.

For defeating legislation which would be for the general interest but not for the special interest of the republican party, by making appropriations, after refusing to give necessary support to the educational institutions and the deaf mute, reform school, insane asylum and kindred institutions, and neglecting to provide sufficient revenue to meet the appropriations inconsiderately made.

The spectacle of republican legislators running away in hot haste to avoid an issue which they had raised themselves, evading the officers sent to arrest them and hiding until a republican majority could be assured, thus stopping the progress of public business in the upper house of the legislature and bringing that body into public contempt, was a scene unparalleled in the history of our country, and exhibits the republican party in an attitude of cowardice and absurdity.

The republican legislature showed more bombast and less capacity, more parsimony and smaller economy, more partisanship and narrower statesmanship than any other legislative assembly in the history of the territory.

We endorse the action of Governor Cahill West in the interposition of the veto power vested in him, by law, to prevent the enactment of vicious and partisan measures and insulting and misleading memorials by which the republican legislature would, for the purpose of maintaining its position in the territory, and we recognize in the governor a firm, discreet and able executive, whose influence has been cast on the side of law and order and the public welfare generally.

## TRAPS AND SNARES.

### CONTRIVANCES THAT SHOW WHAT A GENIUS THE YANKEE IS.

You Would Call Most of the Inventions Absurdities, and Yet They Are Useful—Devices For Poisoning Pests—Bait-traps of Many Kinds.

American invention has given birth to no end of freaks, which have been embalmed at the patent office in order that they may not perish. Some of the queerest of them are devices for entrapping beasts, bugs, fishes and even human beings.

What, for example, could be funnier than the notion of using imitation flowers with poisoned honey to attract noxious insects? The artificial blossoms, each containing a small quantity of sugary liquid properly prepared, are to be fastened to twigs. Months of destructive sipping the deadly nectar and die. A more elaborate device of a similar description is intended for the protection of apple trees. It is a tin can covered as to its upper half with luminous paint. On the outside of the lower half apple blossoms are represented with the same sort of paint. Inside of the receptacle is a small quantity of cider. The can is to be hung on a branch of an apple tree at night. Insects, attracted by the painted flowers, light upon the can. The smell of the cider induces them to enter through holes provided for that purpose. They then drop down into the cider and are drowned.

Yet it is not always easy to distinguish between a crank idea and a useful discovery. The poisoned counterfeits of flowers above described are said to work very well. Many years ago a man got a patent for a method of killing bugs on trees by using the whole of a hollow of balloon of canvas, into which an asphyxiating gas was to be poured for the purpose of suffocating the insects. Everybody thought he was a lunatic. But now that his patent has run out on the merits of the plan have suddenly obtained appreciation, and its adoption is alleged to have saved the orange growing industry in California.

Several kinds of luminous baits for fish have been patented. One of these is a tin of hollow glass coated on the inside partly with a solution of gold or silver, and partly with luminous paint. The result is a very brilliant object in the water, calculated to attract any predatory creature with fins. Another interesting contrivance is for making frog bait more seductive. The jerking of the line equipped with this device causes the frog's legs to move as if he were swimming.

Contrivances for catching insects are more numerous than any others. One of them is a furnace for slaughtering potato bugs. To begin with, a deep and wide furrow is to be plowed all around an infested field. Through this trench a smooth log is dragged to make the surface hard and smooth. The bugs in migrating to other grounds are unable to scale the trench, and the furnace, which is a cylinder of iron filled with fuel, is drawn along the furrow and carries the bugs into it. Other odd devices are contrivances intended to be inserted in the months of ant holes and to be fired, thus communicating stifling vapors to the subterranean chambers, also many kinds of lamps for attracting and burning up the moths of various worms in cotton fields. There is a toy trap for insects, which snags them in when he trigger is pulled.

An ingenious westerner has invented a trap for catching the hornfly which is such an enemy to cattle in some parts of the country. It consists most importantly of a great funnel to which brush is attached in such a manner that when the beasts walk through, eager as they always are to scratch themselves, the flies will be scraped from their bodies by the branches. Finally the frame is closed up by means of doors, and the captured insects are destroyed. Nearly everybody has heard of the gold tapeworm trap, which the patient swallows. Bedbug traps are of several varieties, all of them being intended to afford a trapping place for these blood suckers and to be burned or scalded out afterward.

Much ingenuity has been expended in bait-traps. Some of them are so elaborate that no full witted rodent would go near them. One requires Mr. Rat to come in through a door, which drops behind and makes him a prisoner. Seeing a bright light above, he ascends a flight of little steps and trots across a small plank that is so nicely adjusted as to balance that his weight causes it to tip and throw him into a tank of water. Another contrivance consists of a double chamber. One chamber has a glass end, through which Mr. Rat sees two or three imitation rats having a nice time with a bit of cheese. Wishing to join them, he runs around the box, gets into the other chamber and is caught.

There are a number of devices which employ mirrors for the purpose of luring the rat to his fate. He mounts on top of a barrel and sees a toothsome piece of cheese. As he approaches it he beholds another rodent—in reality his own reflection in a piece of looking glass—coming for the cheese from the opposite direction. He makes a dash to get there first, and a pivoted board drops him into the tank, which is half full of water. Rats will swim for a long time, so one humanitarian has patented a water trap with little shelves around the edge and just above the surface. On the shelves are placed small lead weights, with fishhooks hanging from them. The captured rat in trying to escape grasps one of the hooks, gets it fastened in his mouth, dislodges the piece of lead and is carried to the bottom by the latter.

Sparrow traps are of many different kinds. Most of them are intended to walk in through a door which drops behind them, making them prisoners. When next seen in the restaurants, they are redbirds on toast.—Philadelphia Times.

Provo Mail Service.  
MAIL TRAINS LEAVE.  
U. P.—Going South. 9:20 a. m.  
R. G. W.—Going East. 9:20 a. m.  
U. P.—Going West. 11:55 a. m.  
R. G. W.—Going East. 11:55 a. m.  
Salt Lake and Salina West 4:15 p. m.  
MAIL TRAINS ARRIVE.  
U. P.—From Salt Lake. 9:20 a. m.  
R. G. W.—From the West. 9:20 a. m.  
U. P.—From the East. 11:55 a. m.  
Salt Lake and Salina West 3:55 p. m.  
Salt Lake and Salina East 4:15 p. m.  
U. P. Mail from South. 4:32 p. m.

The general delivery, stamp and registry windows open at 8 a. m., and close at 5:30 p. m.  
The money order window opens at 9 a. m., and closes at 4 p. m.  
On Sundays and legal holidays the general delivery and stamp windows are open from 12 m. to 1 p. m.  
Mail pouches close thirty minutes before the arrival of trains.

W. D. ROBERTS,  
Postmaster.

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The following is a summary of many testimonials that have been voluntarily given:  
To whom it may concern:  
This is to certify that in the winter of 1890-91, when I was in Syria as a traveling missionary and having contracted by getting wet and cold, a very bad toothache and earache. Mr. Fred Raile, then in Jaffa, Palestine, and now in Provo, Utah, relieved me of my sufferings within a few hours by an application of his Bauscheidtism and oleum Bauscheidtium, so that I had no toothache for many years.

I will further say that after working in the mountains of Idaho and Utah, exploring, prospecting, developing mines and being exposed to heavy storms, sometimes being out all night, I was laid up with rheumatism and heavy backache. I went to Provo to Mr. Raile for relief, and after one single application (May 1892) I was cured completely of my pains and enjoy full health and vigor again. I give this testimony to Mr. Raile out of thankfulness, recommending him and his science to all the sufferers within his reach.

JACOB SPORI.  
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THE TIMES ARE CHANGING.  
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It is not reasonable to suppose that a firm of progressive methods and restful enterprise must accordingly have special facilities for giving you positive advantages?

Think it over, and you will trade with THE PROVO CO-OP.

Notice.  
The forty-fifth quorum of seventies will hold their regular monthly meeting in the priesthood room, on Friday evening next at 8 o'clock, August 5, 1894.

All members are requested to be present.  
W. E. COBBETT,  
Clerk.

Assignee's Sale.  
The entire stock of the New York Cash store must be sold regardless of cost.  
JOHN W. LANGLEY,  
Assignee.

Stray Colt.  
A horse colt, bay, about six or eight weeks old, came to my house Thursday night. The owner can have him by paying the cost of his feed and for this ad. Inquire at this office. I W.

A Bad Case.  
S. D. Radmaler, manager of the Singer Sewing Machine company, has in stock a large assortment of all kinds of needles, machine oil, etc. Machines sold on easy payments.  
Office opposite Southworth block.

Houses for Rent.  
Apply to Evan Widd, corner C and 44th streets, Provo.

1894.  
Harper's Bazar.  
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Harper's Bazar is a journal for the home. It gives the latest and latest information about fashions, and its numerous illustrations, patterns, designs, and pattern-book supplements are indispensable aids to the home dress-maker and the professional modiste. No expense is spared to make its artistic attractiveness of the highest order. Its bright essays satirize all fashions, and its last page is famous as a budget of wit and humor. In its weekly issue everything is included which is of interest to women. The serials for 1894 will be written by William Black and Walter Besant. Short stories will be written by Mary E. Wilkins, Maria Louise Pool, Ruth McEwen Stuart, Marion Harland, and others. Out-door sports and in-door games, Social Entertainment, Embroidery, and other interesting topics will receive constant attention. A new series is promised of "Coffee and Biscuits."

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Oats, per cwt. 11.00 to 11.15  
Barley, per cwt. 10.00 to 11.00  
Butter, per lb. 25c  
Eggs, per doz. 25c  
Alfalfa seed, per lb. 30c  
Beans, per lb. 10c  
Dried peaches, per lb. 40c  
Dried apples, per lb. 30c  
Potatoes, per bushel. 60c to 65c  
Onions, per bushel. 40c to 50c  
Beef, per lb. 4c to 5c  
Pork, per lb. 4c to 5c  
Mutton, per lb. 4c to 5c  
Veal, per lb. 4c to 5c  
Hay, wild, per ton. \$10.00  
Hay, alfalfa, per ton. \$12.00  
Raspberries per qt. 10c to 12c  
Blackberries per qt. 10c to 12c  
Straw beans per lb. 10c to 12c  
Apples, per bushel. 10.00 to 11.00  
Pears, per bushel. 10.00 to 11.00  
Plums, per bushel. 10.00 to 11.00

LEAVE PROVO FOR SALT LAKE AND SOUTH.  
No. 2 For Grand Junction, Ogden, and points East. 9:30 a. m.  
No. 4 For Grand Junction and points East. 9:30 p. m.  
No. 5 For Springville, Thistle, Sny, and Sever. 8:30 a. m.  
No. 3 For Salt Lake, Ogden, and points East. 8:25 a. m.  
No. 1 For Salt Lake, Ogden, and points East. 10:17 p. m.  
No. 5 For American Fork, Lehi, and Salt Lake. 6:15 p. m.  
ARRIVE AT PROVO FROM EAST AND SOUTH.  
No. 1 From Denver, Grand Junction, and points East. 11:55 a. m.  
No. 3 From Denver, Grand Junction, and points East. 10:17 p. m.  
No. 5 From Springville, Thistle, Sny, and Sever. 4:15 p. m.  
No. 3 From Springville, Thistle, Sny, and Sever. 6:30 p. m.  
ARRIVE AT PROVO FROM WEST.  
No. 2 From California, Ogden, Salt Lake, Lehi, and points East. 9:30 a. m.  
No. 4 From California, Ogden, and Salt Lake. 9:30 p. m.  
No. 6 From Salt Lake, Ogden, and American Fork. 6:30 p. m.  
No. 8 From Salt Lake, Ogden, and American Fork. 6:30 p. m.  
The only line to Ogden and Denver without change. Free exchange chair cars on through trains. Through sleeping cars to Denver, Kansas City, Chicago, and San Francisco. Elegant equipment, safety, speed and comfort. C. H. ALBY, Ticket Agent, Provo.

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